

The Weekly Clarion.

By E. K. Baskdale, J. L. Power, Harris Baskdale.

Rates of Subscription.
Weekly Clarion—Two dollars per year, and an extra copy to get up a club of ten or more.
In future paper will be discontinued when time expires.

THURSDAY, -- NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

THE COTTON MARKET is still down from the combined causes of high freights, increased receipts, and continued stringency of the money market. Prices range from 11 to 12 cents (cash) in this market.

GONE HOME.—Since the election A. Ames, Esq., has returned to his home in Washington City, D. C. Where he will remain until about January 1st.

The Fair.

The State Fair opened Monday with cheering omens of success. The attendance is large; and the articles on exhibition come fully up to expectation. Amid the gloom of the "situation" there is an expression of courage and hopefulness written on the faces of all, and evidence is abundant that there is life in the old land yet.

Before the election we stated that if it was postponed another year, the Ames combination would fall to pieces of its own rottenness. In another column, we have published a significant article from the Pilot, acknowledging the narrowness of the escape of its faction from annihilation, and stating that the postponement of the election would have been its "death-blow." The Pilot issues a formal decree of excommunication and outlawry against Messrs. McKee, Powers, Furlong, Morris, Musgrove, Carter, and others—some of whom must be admitted to be live men. We would not be surprised if the Pilot's thunder rolls back upon it some day.

The extension of the Mississippi Central Railroad to Cairo has been completed. The boat for ferrying trains across the Ohio river is already completed, and by the 20th of this month New Orleans will have one continuous line of railroad over which travelers can ride without change a distance of nearly one thousand miles, due north.

STATE FAIR.—As we go to press, the State Fair is progressing most satisfactorily. The weather is delightful. The Departments are very full, and the attendance for the first few days better than on any former occasion. For the remainder of the week, thousands will come in on the special trains. The races are better than heretofore—a number of good horses being on the ground. We will give an extended notice next week.

The St. Louis Republican, (anti-Radical) referring to the successive Republican triumphs in Wisconsin for the last seventeen years, and the recent defeat of that party for the first time, says:

Here is a continuous run of Democratic defeats and Republican victories every year for seventeen years, averaging over 12,000 majority each year. It might have gone on this way to all eternity had not the Democrats sunk the old party out of sight, declared it had survived its time and gone into the fight with new issues and a new name.

LEFLORE COUNTY.—The Greenwood Times says of the election:

We are sorry to see that the white people have taken so little interest in the election, not one-fourth of them voted in the county. Several colored men, who wished things conducted fairly, voted the Alcorn ticket.

Clarke county gave about 500 majority for the Ames ticket. The man who made the loudest noise because "a straight Democratic ticket" was not in the field, was elected Justice of the Peace on the Ames ticket.

The accounts from the country have strengthened short crop news. Picking has been interrupted by rainy weather and severe frosts, and gives indications of closing at a much earlier period than last year. In fact, some planters report it as over—N. O. Times.

The decrease of receipts at the ports the present season as compared with the corresponding dates last year, amount to 150,000 bales.

Capt. R. H. Taylor (Conservative) was elected to the Senate from Panama county. He was nominated by an independent wing of Republicans. The same party elected Ozanne (Republican) over Pyles (Ames Republican). The county vote for Ames by 1160 majority.

Southern State Debts.

It is reported from Washington, that a Ring has been formed, of which Best Butler is the head-centre, for the Southern States of the Federal government.—A late telegram is to this effect:

There was a lobby here last winter urging the measure on Congress; and as these debts are chiefly owing to the Northern cities, a pressure from that quarter may be expected, including such parties as Henry Clews and others, allies and co-partners of the carpet-baggers. It is not believed that this little job will stand much show before Congress.

Who knows but Butler's letter of inquiry to Gov. Powers, regarding the debt of Mississippi, had reference, after all, to this little scheme of the speculators in Southern States securities?

ATTALA COUNTY.—The opposers of the Ames ticket swept the field. Alcorn over 200 majority; the Conservatives elected both the representatives and all the county officers. The Central Star brings out its roster; and the Conservatives had a grand jubilee at Kosciusko over the result.

The Victory in Yalobusha County.

A good jollification was gotten up in this city last night, over the reception of the news of the election of Col. Rogers for Governor. About one hundred big guns were fired, and thousands of little ones in honor of the event. Many who voted against him, now joined in making merry over his election, and we believe they are really glad of it.—Water Valley Courier.

Jeff Evans, colored, has been elected Sheriff of DeSoto county.

The Mississippi Election.

The figures elsewhere published will show the probable majority of the Ames ticket. The result was not unforeseen, and is due to several causes. The first of which is that the colored voters are largely in the ascendant in the State and supported to a great extent what they considered the regular ticket. Besides in many counties, the whites were divided. The Ames leaders claim, not without grounds, that he received considerable aid from that class. Others aided his ticket indirectly by staying away from the polls. These are the buttoned-up gentry who in 1867 did irreparable injury to their own race and helped to put the political adventurers into power by voting that they would never vote so long as a "nigger" enjoyed the privilege of a voice in the elections. They got off their stilt in 1868, when the African vote was needed to help them out of the disfranchisement trouble; but they mounted them quickly again; and there they remained, a standing obstacle to the success of every movement, however sagely devised, which has for its object the division into separate parts of the colored element which their own folly forced into a compact Opposition organization.

The doubts which were created by the official papers of the Governor and Attorney-General in regard to holding the election, had a paralyzing influence in the minds of a great number of Conservatives who stay away from the polls, some under the impression that none would be held, and others in the belief that if held, it was liable to be overruled by the Courts on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

The result, bad as it is, leaves the State in an infinitely better condition as to its future prospects, than if a Bourbon ticket had been nominated and run on the question of Race. The choice would have been the same; and the triumphant party would have entered upon its career in the administration of the government fresh from a field in which the passions and prejudices of Race would have been the predominating element. The disposition of candidates into two opposing Republican factions left the whites and blacks to choose between them, and divested it of these dangerous characteristics. The charge could not be made, and is forever silenced, that the former are seeking to divest the latter of their newly acquired privileges. The negroes were encouraged to habits of independent thought and action which they indulged to a larger degree than ever before. Thus in Warren county, which usually goes Radical by several thousand, went for Ames by scarcely as many hundred. And Monroe county, which in previous elections went Radical by from 1200 to 1500, now gives Alcorn upwards of 300 majority.

Moreover, if it be true, as claimed, that Ames received a considerable white vote, it is to be hoped that the fact will have a tendency to soften his rule into one of justice and conciliation towards the proscribed class. His promises were fair; and many of the white voters are represented to have judged him by them rather than by his previous hostility and malicious persecution as Military Governor and systematic misrepresentation as U. S. Senator.

Governor Powers and the Election Laws.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Governor Powers did not discover that the present system of holding elections annually instead of once every two years was in conflict with the Constitution, until after his defeat for the gubernatorial nomination. In his message of January, 1873, he called the attention of the Legislature to the discrepancy, and advised additional legislation to remedy it. In that message quoting Sec. 1, Art. 12 of the Constitution, he argued that "it was the intention of its framers that all general elections should occur biennially, and that the election for State and Federal officers should take place at the same time;" and showed that under the present custom, this intention as declared by the clauses quoted, was violated. The conclusion was unavoidable. Last year, he issued his proclamation for the election of members of Congress and Presidential electors. The present year, an election for State and county officers is held. How could he have avoided seeing that these proceedings were in direct violation of the clause of the Constitution which declares that "all elections shall be by ballot, and shall be held every two years?" Even if it be correct, that Governor Powers failed to discover that the present election law is in violation of the Constitution until after the defeat of his aspirations, the fact does not enter into the merits of the question as a legal proposition; but how far short of reaching him does the question to his course fail, when it is shown that there is no truth whatever in the statement.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has published a letter urging the United States to loan five hundred million dollars to the South in 4 per cent. thirty years bonds, for which the planters are to pay 6 per cent. and give a first mortgage on their land. Hunter says that Mr. Lincoln advocated this plan.

The Mobile Register is profuse in its solemn advice to its erring "brethren of Mississippi." Let the Register pull the beam out of its own eye. Alabama has a white voting majority of 10,000; and has a Radical Governor and Legislature, nevertheless, Mississippi with her 20,000 negro majority is in no worse condition.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—The Meridian Star thus accounts for the Ames victory in Lauderdale:

The white people were so ashamed to say, elected the Radical ticket in Lauderdale county. There is no use denying it. It is true. The most prominent men of the Democratic party, as well as those antediluvians who once figured as whites and know-nothings, gave their support to both directly and indirectly to the Radical ticket. So we hope they are satisfied.

The Condition of Louisiana.

To deter Gov. Powers from testing the validity of the election before the judicial tribunals, reference is made to the condition of Louisiana. It is held up as a scare-crow. There is no reason or applicability in the reference. Nor any fact in the case that should have a feather's weight in determining his course. The terror in the Louisiana matter is the Kellogg claimants won their places by appealing from the ballot-box to the judiciary, whose decrees were enforced by the Federal Administration. In this State, if the case goes against the side of Gov. Powers, the worst that can result will be the installation of the Ames dynasty, and this will happen whether he appeals to the Courts or not. If he wins, the present regime will be prolonged and a new election will be held next year. By the precedent in the Louisiana case, the Federal government is pledged to execute the judgment of the Courts, and there is no reason to believe that in a contest between Republicans, pure and unadulterated, Gen. Grant will depart from the rule which he has laid down. In Louisiana, the contest was between McEnery, a Democrat, and Kellogg, a Republican. The Courts decided in favor of the latter, and the President executed their decree. In this State the contest would be between Republicans, supporters alike of the Administration, and there is no ground for apprehension that the precedent established in the Louisiana contest (of enforcing the decision of the Courts whatever they might be,) would not be adhered to.

The Elections in other States.

VIRGINIA.—In the Old Dominion the contest was as strictly a contest of Race as the leaders of the whites could make it. They were backed by 30,000 majority and carried the State by about 15,000. The present incumbent, Walker, Liberal Republican, was elected four years ago by 18,000. In Virginia, where the whites have a controlling majority, they could with safety to themselves make the election turn on an issue of that sort; but the precedent is a bad one for the Southern States which are not so fortunately situated.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The old story. The Republicans have carried the State, but by a reduced majority. Their game, it is said, was bothered by a Temperance candidate. Besides, the Best Butler element was disaffected towards the regular ticket.

NEW YORK.—Democratic State ticket by 10,000 majority. The Empire State is naturally Anti-Republican. It gave Seymour a majority over Grant in 1868; but the Tammany frauds have placed the dominant party under a cloud. In the late election the Republicans have carried the Legislature. The N. Y. Times (Administration) says: "If the Democrats have carried through their State ticket by a small majority, they won a barren victory, as both branches of the Legislature remain Republican." "Taking a general view of affairs, we can not congratulate the Republicans of 'New York on the Result.' The Legislature will elect a Senator in place of Penton, Liberal Republican, who, of course, goes overboard.

MINNESOTA.—Republican by a reduced majority. The Democrats stood aside and left the field to the Anti-Monopolists or People's Party and the Republicans.

WISCONSIN.—Here again the Democratic party took its dry bones out of the way; and notwithstanding the State has been invariably Republican by from 40,000 to 60,000, the Anti-Monopolists have elected their candidate for Governor and secured a handsome majority in the Legislature, which will secure a U. S. Senator in place of Carpenter, salary grabber.

ILLINOIS.—Here again the Democratic party was not known in the fight. The farmers, represented by the Anti-Monopolists, entered the lists and have swept nearly every county in which elections were held.

KANSAS.—The same story over again. The dry bones were left in the grave, and the People's Party which has made itself felt in the other Western States and has walked over the track victoriously in California, entered the arena and for the first time since the State was organized, an anti-Republican Legislature has been chosen.

THE MORAL.

The moral of all this is that the Republican party, as a national organization, has had its brightest day. Its victories are due to the unpopularity of the Democratic party, which has also outlived its time. The people are tired of both; and the indications are that both will be swept aside by a new, fresh and vigorous party better adapted than either to the necessities of the times. The young giant which is in its swaddling clothes is as yet nameless; but it will take its title, as it has received its birth, from the impulses of the people, in whose instincts there is more wisdom than in the cunning calculations of the politicians.

Ames carried Warren county, which gave Grant nearly four thousand majority, by a barely two hundred and forty-two. One more visit from the Caravan Committee would have driven all the people from the polls, or else have given the county to Alcorn by an almost unanimous vote.—Vicksburg Times.

This result is no doubt due in a great measure to the attempt of the Ames man to get a defeat. Col. Furlong, the regular nominee for State Senator, on account of his co-operation with others to postpone the election. Not only did it reduce the majority of the Ames ticket to a mere cipher, but it secured the election.

How it happened.—The Meridian Star thus accounts for the Ames victory in Lauderdale:

The white people were so ashamed to say, elected the Radical ticket in Lauderdale county. There is no use denying it. It is true. The most prominent men of the Democratic party, as well as those antediluvians who once figured as whites and know-nothings, gave their support to both directly and indirectly to the Radical ticket. So we hope they are satisfied.

A lady in this place recently finished and sent to the State Fair, at Jackson, Miss., a quilt containing 32,445 pieces, each piece containing on an average from a hundred to one thousand stitches, the total number of stitches 648,900.—Handsboro Democrat.

Direct Shipment of Cotton—Work for the Grangers.

The fact that cotton can scarcely be sold at four cents per pound less than its value as fixed in the Liverpool market in consequence of the suspension of the Banks at the great commercial centres, and that business is paralyzed and the fruits of the labor of the farmer are destroyed, suggests to cotton-growers the necessity of opening up a traffic directly with the foreign manufacturers. As matters now stand the farmers are forced to the necessity of selling their crops at several cents per pound below its value or depriving the merchant of his dues and submitting to a heavy increase of interest. Either horn of the dilemma will naturally ask himself if there is no way to avoid it in future. Here then is a grave question for the consideration of the Grangers whose special mission is to take care of the interests of the farmers.

We are gratified to note that the movement has assumed a practical shape in Georgia. In DeKalb county of that State, a certain number of cotton growers have resolved that they will ship their whole crop to Liverpool via Charleston or Port Royal, sending with it their own supercargo, who will sell it to the foreign manufacturers, and account directly to them for the proceeds. It was expected that two thousand bales will be ready for movement under the new system by the 10th of this month, and that the subsequent increase in the amount will be rapid and constant.

The Atlanta Herald in discussing the movement says that "the day the first shipment of cotton is made to the European market by, and in behalf of the men who produced it, and the venture proves a success, it will lead to the most complete radical and startling revolution that was ever witnessed in this country. It will place Liverpool at our very doors; it will make gold the currency of Georgia and the cotton States; it will save the seventy millions of blood money sweated every year out of the tolling men of the South by middle men, and most of them in New York; it will in two winters, build up a vast shipping centre at Port Royal, and so extend Savannah that its present habitues will not know her in ten years from this." The same paper also sees in the proposed change in the manner of disposing of cotton a means of relief from the operations of men who use this crop for their own selfish purposes and take from planters a fair portion of returns for their capital and labor.

This movement for the enfranchisement of Southern labor and commerce is the most significant event of the day. It ought to be taken hold of at once by the Grangers and put into systematic and effective operation. The independence which it will give to Southern agriculture, will infuse into it new life and brighter prospects than it has enjoyed since the change in our labor system. The facts which surround our present condition show that the reform is essential to Southern recuperation; and that it must be commenced at once. Let Georgia farmers have led the way. Let the farmers of Mississippi profit by their example.

The Election and the Courts.

The Meridian Gazette thinks that if Gov. Powers appeals to the Courts to test the unconstitutionality of the late election, he will not have the "moral influence" of the people who voted the Alcorn ticket. Our impression is different from that of the Gazette, but we do not suppose that the Governor in performing what he may regard as an obligation to maintain the instrument he is pledged to support, will stop to inquire whose "moral influence" he will receive; or immoral either, for that matter. If he is the conscientious, law-abiding officer he pretends to be, he will be guided by his own convictions of duty, without regard to censure on one hand or praise on the other. Everybody knows that the question of the Constitutionality of the election is one on which the legal mind of the State is divided; that the weight of authority on the one side balances the other, and that there is no way to determine it so just and peaceable as by a reference of the question to the Courts. The idea that the State is to be thrown into anarchy because this set of officials is in authority, or that set is kept out, for a season, is far-fetched. The assertion that the majority of the voters of the State have decided that Ames is their choice, is contradicted by the statement which is repeated in all our exchanges that a sufficient number of voters stand away from the polls to have defeated him. But the fact that an election was held, and that he received a majority of the votes cast, does not affect the constitutional question involved.

The Distress in the North.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND MEN UNEMPLOYED is a sad report from Philadelphia. Pittsburgh reports thousands of hands idle, and in both places great distress is anticipated. The railroads in Pennsylvania are stopping all works and improvements. The outlook for the winter is most unpleasant in that direction.

SIMPSON COUNTY.—The Westville News says:

Our county ticket went through all right from beginning to end. Mr. Mendenhall, candidate for Senator, and Dr. Leggett, for the Legislature, had no opponents and both received a very handsome vote. Alcorn's majority was 236.

The distinguished Confederate officer, J. B. Hood, died at Wytheville, Va., on the 5th inst.

The N. Y. Herald publishes the Northern election returns with the remark that "a general collapse has apparently fallen on the Republican party."

The arrival of Hon. Jefferson Davis in Newport was not generally known until yesterday. He is stopping at the residence of Mrs. Charles Helm, having arrived Saturday. He is just recovering from a prolonged illness, which detained him at Louisville for some time.—Cin. Enquirer, Nov. 3.

STATE ELECTION, 1873.

| COUNTIES. | Ames. | Alcorn. | Conservative. | Other. |
|---------------|-------|---------|---------------|--------|
| Adams. | 2053 | 392 | 108 | 1065 |
| Alcorn. | 349 | 1437 | 0 | 0 |
| Anne. | 1103 | 407 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolivar. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benton. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calhoun. | 1075 | 953 | 132 | 0 |
| Carroll. | 1405 | 1029 | 147 | 367 |
| Chickasaw. | 1558 | 179 | 1377 | 377 |
| Caldwell. | 1122 | 610 | 712 | 0 |
| Columbia. | 1771 | 1627 | 144 | 0 |
| Copiah. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene. | 310 | 529 | 0 | 210 |
| Grenada. | 3189 | 1346 | 2234 | 210 |
| Hancock. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harris. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hinds. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isabella. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson. | 38 | 1185 | 1147 | 296 |
| Jasper. | 319 | 615 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson. | 2478 | 241 | 1047 | 8 |
| Jones. | 612 | 634 | 0 | 0 |
| Leflore. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lauderdale. | 1353 | 1510 | 157 | 0 |
| Lawrence. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leake. | 506 | 603 | 269 | 0 |
| Lee. | 718 | 1227 | 107 | 0 |
| Lowndes. | 875 | 776 | 107 | 0 |
| Leflore. | 2325 | 401 | 1022 | 0 |
| Marion. | 920 | 969 | 49 | 0 |
| Montgomery. | 1215 | 1743 | 501 | 0 |
| Neeshoba. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Neshoba. | 225 | 586 | 70 | 357 |
| Norfolk. | 2388 | 311 | 2077 | 0 |
| Okfuskee. | 1349 | 240 | 1008 | 0 |
| Oktibbeha. | 2830 | 1666 | 1190 | 0 |
| Perry. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pike. | 876 | 924 | 110 | 0 |
| Prentiss. | 266 | 1366 | 62 | 0 |
| Quitman. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rankin. | 1083 | 1037 | 45 | 0 |
| Scott. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simpson. | 283 | 519 | 236 | 0 |
| Smith. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snowden. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tallahatchie. | 840 | 362 | 478 | 155 |
| Tallapoosa. | 1357 | 1612 | 155 | 0 |
| Tombigbee. | 312 | 1112 | 899 | 0 |
| Tunica. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Union. | 1693 | 1421 | 230 | 0 |
| Washington. | 290 | 323 | 157 | 0 |
| Wilkinson. | 512 | 705 | 302 | 0 |
| Winston. | 538 | 1231 | 302 | 0 |
| Yalobusha. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yazoo. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Gen. Ames and His Democratic Supporters.

The last meeting which Gen. Ames addressed before the election was held at Summit, and was presided over by Hon. Hiram Cassidy, Sr., by whom he was introduced to the audience. If, as is asserted by his partisan friends, the fact of his receiving respectable Democratic support will have the effect of moderating his policy towards the white people of the State and tempering the winds of his wrath to the lambs of the proscribed race, (in the event the Courts decide that he has been constitutionally elected) it will be well for them. All that he has to do to win the plaudits of the people will be to scourge the corruptionists from the temple of the State government.—Drive out the pestiferous vultures who crowd the lobbies and deal with the Legislature as if it was merchantable. None knew or realized these facts more clearly than Messrs. Morris, Powers, Carter, Musgrove, McKee, Fisher, Furlong and others who had been previously recognized as Republicans. And no men ever worked harder to bring a result than they worked. The Democratic opposition to the Republican party, appreciating the golden opportunity, of striking what was expected to be a death-blow at that Republican party, labored as Democrats only can labor when there is a great sum at stake.

The Farmers' Movement.

This movement is rapidly assuming the proportions of a national organization. We have seen that in the Western States under the name of the Anti-Monopolists it has entered the arena and knocked both the old political parties off the track. The total number of associations known as Grangers in operation at the present time is 7,580. Of these the New York Express says, "there are 101 in the Northern States, and 5,001, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, are in the West; the Southern States have 2,478, or one-third of the whole." Springing up in the West, the Order expanded most rapidly. The work of organizing in the South followed, until now the South is gaining on the West, and promises in a short time to equal it in the number of its "Grangers." It is asserted by high officials of the Order in Washington that the granges average a membership of 75 each, and if this be so the aggregate membership is 588,750. The same officials in Washington expect 3,000 more granges by the new year, in which case the Order will have a total membership of 793,500. Of the total number of granges in operation over 6,000 have been organized since January 1, 1873.

At Patterson, N. J., on Saturday, 500 hands were discharged from the Danforth Locomotive Works, and it is stated that the works will be closed this week. Nearly the whole force employed in the Grant Locomotive Works was discharged. Three hundred men were to have been discharged from the Rogers Works, but, instead of doing so, the wages of all the employees were reduced 58 cts. per day, making an equivalent to the proposed reduction.

At Bangor, Me., a number of workmen in the iron works were discharged. The East Mills at West Chelmsford, Mass., are to begin making three quarters this week, and the largest mill at Graniteville half time. The wages of the Naragansett Steamship Company's employees, at Providence, R. I., have been reduced 10 per cent. The operators of the Alexandria Cotton Factory, at Alexandria, Va., have submitted to a reduction of 25 per cent. rather than have the factory closed. It is feared that two cotton mills in Augusta, Me., which made prints for the Sprague's Cranston mills, will be to close their factories, employing 450 operatives, with a pay roll of \$12,500. Ten mills of various kinds at Manayunk have suspended operations entirely. They employ 1,500 hands in running three days in the week; others are running three-quarter time.

Miss Bettie E. Lewis, whom the anti-monopolists of Sangamon county, Ill., nominated for County Superintendent of Public Schools, declined the nomination, and the committee have selected Miss Mary Howard, daughter of a well-to-do farmer to fill the vacant office. Her sister, Miss Howard, who is a graduate of Monmouth College and a teacher, says that she is "thoroughly opposed to the monopoly of effeminate employment by men" to accept the nomination, and she respectfully invites the voters of the county to "verify by actual experiment their time-worn, but as yet, undemonstrated assertions that women are incompetent to fill this office, and that the holding of it will be less demoralizing than teaching district schools."

We do not know whether Miss Lewis was elected or not. If she was not, she ought to have been.

Another Cuban Junta has been formed in the United States. Three thousand names are enrolled.

From all accounts most of the planters of this region will entirely finish gathering their cotton crop the present week.

Happy Bourbons.

The thoroughbred Bourbon will now have a delightful time. He stayed away from the polls or threw away his vote, and thus directly aided in the election of the Ames ticket; but nevertheless he will have the hardihood to charge it all to the "political managers at Jackson" the raw-head and bloody bones "Clique." It will not be remembered by these post-ventual prophets, that they had their own way about holding the Convention which decided not to make nominations; that they named their own place (Meridian) and their own time; that the "Jackson managers" declined to participate in the discussion which raged furiously in the newspapers as to the course of the anti-Radicals before the assembling of that body—and that in all things pertaining to its action, to the latest moment, they maintained a rigid silence. Some of their members, in their eagerness to give no offense to their Bourbon brethren, stand away from the Convention. Still they were not propitiated; and were never so happy as they will be now in croaking over the success of the Ames crew to which they contributed as largely as they were able, and for which they are as much responsible as the class who voted the ticket square out.

Significant Article from the Pilot.

Its Decree against McKee, Powers, Musgrove, Carter & others.

From the Pilot, November 9.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR PARTY AND STATE.—Very few Republicans living at a distance from the Capital will ever know or fully appreciate how near the Democrats, and others acting with them, came to forever destroying the Republican party of Mississippi, and with the party the noble old State. Those at home were possibly disposed to look upon the late contest in the Legislature over the election question as purely a Republican fight; but in this they were greatly in error. When the Democratic first assembly, a majority of the Democratic members were supposed to be in favor of an election this fall. Many were open in their denunciations of the attempt of the Powers and Morris conspirators to defeat the law and the Constitution. But no sooner were they brought in contact with those better posted as to the probable political result of a postponement of the election until next year, then they, with three or four notable exceptions, modified their views and became fierce non-unionists. At least they gave in to the known fact that Morris and Powers were entirely wrong, but upon being convinced that the delaying of the election would so badly disrupt and discourage the Republican party as to make its defeat an easy matter, in to they gave in to them and worked, struggled, juggled and voted and resorted to all manner of corrupt and unfair practices thought to be operative in repealing the election law.

Their enemies were right. Their grounds were well taken. And if they had succeeded in postponing the election, it would not have changed the correctness of the law, but the rule of right and of Republicanism in the State would have been over, and from that time forward the Democracy would have had full and undisputed sway. None knew or realized these facts more clearly than Messrs. Morris, Powers, Carter, Musgrove, McKee, Fisher, Furlong and others who had been previously recognized as Republicans. And no men ever worked harder to bring a result than they worked. The Democratic opposition to the Republican party, appreciating the golden opportunity, of striking what was expected to be a death-blow at that Republican party, labored as Democrats only can labor when there is a great sum at stake.

On the other hand, they will remember with shame, for all time to come, those men who heretofore have been favored as Republicans, and who have taken a hand with the Democrats in this attempt to disobey the Constitution, override all law and destroy the Republican party. Remember those men when they ask you for your suffrages in the future, and let them know by your actions that they no longer have part or place in your confidence. The Republican party, united, is large enough to spare them. They will give us more strength by remaining outside of its organization than if permitted to get about the State of doing for the perfidious purpose of running it among the breakers.

Terrible Suffering among the Laboring Classes in the North—Millions Suspended Work—Tens of Thousands thrown out of Employment.

At Patterson, N. J., on Saturday, 500 hands were discharged from the Danforth Locomotive Works, and it is stated that the works will be closed this week. Nearly the whole force employed in the Grant Locomotive Works was discharged. Three hundred men were to have been discharged from the Rogers Works, but, instead of doing so, the wages of all the employees were reduced 58 cts. per day, making an equivalent to the proposed reduction.

At Bangor, Me., a number of workmen in the iron works were discharged. The East Mills at West Chelmsford, Mass., are to begin making three quarters this week, and the largest mill at Graniteville half time. The wages of the Naragansett Steamship Company's employees, at Providence, R. I., have been reduced 10 per cent. The operators of the Alexandria Cotton Factory, at Alexandria, Va., have submitted to a reduction of 25 per cent. rather than have the factory closed. It is feared that two cotton mills in Augusta, Me., which made prints for the Sprague's Cranston mills, will be to close their factories, employing 450 operatives, with a pay roll of \$12,500. Ten mills of various kinds at Manayunk have suspended operations entirely. They employ 1,500 hands in running three days in the week; others are running three-quarter time.

Miss Bettie E. Lewis, whom the anti-monopolists of Sangamon